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DENTIST,
Next Door to John Murchison & Son
East Side Public Square
CROCKETT, TEXAS.
RICE MAXEY,
Attorney-at-Law
(Now Located at Sherman, Texas.)
will attend the terms of the District Court of
Houston county, and be prepared to give
personal attention to all cases, civil and
criminal entrusted to his care.

The Crockett Weekly Courier.

S. C. ARLEDGE,
Leading House in Crockett for all
Lines of Groceries, Fancy and Staple
Keop constantly on hand a large supply of
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VOL. 2.

CROCKETT HOUSTON COUNTY TEXAS FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 25 1891.

No. 34.

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vices the 2d, 3d and 4th Sundays in each
month, morning and evening. Sunday
school every Sunday. Prayer meeting
every Tuesday night. First Sunday at
Lovelady.

Baptist.—W. M. Gaddy, Pastor, Ser-
vices the 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays in each
month, morning and evening. Sunday
school every Sunday. Prayer meeting
every Sunday. First Sunday at Lovelady.

Presbyterian.—J. J. Tenney, Pastor, Ser-
vices every Sunday morning. Sunday
school every Sunday. Prayer meeting
every Thursday night. First Sunday
at Lovelady.

COURT DIRECTORY.

District.
District Judge, Hon. F. A. Williams.
District Attorney, Hon. W. H. Gill.
District Clerk, Hon. F. A. Champion.

County.
County Judge, Hon. W. A. Davis.
County Clerk, A. J. C. Dunham.
Sheriff, F. H. Bayne.
Treasurer, M. M. Baker.
Tax Assessor, Charles Stokes.
Tax Collector, Charles Long.
Surveyor,
Enoch Broxson.

COURT CALENDAR.

District.
Court convenes the first Monday after
the 4th Monday in February, and first
Monday after fourth Monday in Septem-
ber.

County.
Court convenes the first Monday in
February, May, August and November.

Commissioners.
Court in session the second Monday of
February, May, August and Novem-
ber.

Justices.
Precinct No. 1, Crockett, last Monday
in each month.
W. D. Pritchard, J. P.
Precinct No. 2, Augusta, 31 Saturday
in each month.
John Kennedy, J. P.
Precinct No. 3, Coltharp, 4th Saturday
in each month.
J. W. Gilbert, J. P.
Precinct No. 4, Lovelady, 4th Thurs-
day in each month.
J. R. Morgan, J. P.
Precinct No. 5, Grapeland, 2d Satur-
day in each month.
John A. Davis, J. P.
Precinct No. 6, Port Springs, 1st
Saturday in each month.
W. S. Hogue, J. P.
Precinct No. 7, Weches, 4th Saturday
in each month.
W. L. Vaughn, J. P.

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Brent, Treasurer, Tadmor; W. L. Dris-
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A. Lee, Crockett; J. R. Ritchie, Chap.,
Crockett; W. T. High, D. K. Crook;
G. W. Yulow, A. D. K. Crook; K. D.
Thompson, Sgt. at Arms, Antioch.

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iel; J. W. Madden Crockett, Texas.

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R. E. Earl, Secretary, Pennington, Tex.
Creek.—M. C. Williams, President;
G. W. Furlough, Secretary, Creek, Tex.
Trinity.—W. D. Taylor, President;
G. W. Yulow, Secretary, Spring, Texas.
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L. W. Driskill, Secretary, San Pedro Tex.
New Prospect.—S. M. Davis, Presi-
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dan, Texas.
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J. R. Richards, Secretary, Grapeland Tex.
Zion.—J. H. Brent, President, Tadmor;
W. K. Conner Secretary, Tadmor,
Texas.

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G. W. Broxson, Secretary, Broxson,
Texas.

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H. E. Dunnam Secretary, Grapeland,
Texas.

Center Hill.—W. F. Julian, President;
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B. E. Erwin, Secretary, Porter Springs,
Texas.

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K. D. Thompson, Sec'y, Antioch, Tex.
Nevill's Prairie.—T. J. Dever, Presi-
dent, T. C. Evans, Secretary, Antioch,
Texas.

Concord.—W. E. Pierce, President; John
M. Sims, Secretary, Daniel, Texas.

Crockett.—E. E. Brewer, President;
J. H. Young, Secretary, Crockett, Texas.

Holly.—A. J. King, President;
A. C. Driskill, Secretary, Holly, Texas.

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GRANGE DIRECTORY.

County Grange.
President, B. C. P. Smith.
Secretary, R. B. Smith. Locals meet on Wednes-
day in December, March, June and September.

Sub-ordinate Granges.
New's Prairie, No. 69.—E. H. Callaway,
Master; J. S. Lundy, Sec'y. Meet second and
fourth Mondays.

Lovelady, No. 76.—J. R. Harmon; Master;
W. H. Hartgroves, Sec'y. Meet first and
third Mondays.

Harmony, No. 70.—J. F. Henderson, Master.
Miss Belle Brennan, Sec'y. Meet second and
fourth Wednesdays.

Bendish, No. 128.—S. H. Platt, Master; J. B.
Watson, Sec'y.

THE NEW YORK FLOWER.

FLOWER UNANIMOUSLY NOMI- NATED FOR GOVERNOR.

He secures the Preponderance of the
Vote on the First Ballot—A
Strong Platform Adopted.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 16.
—It was 10 o'clock this morning
when the democratic State conven-
tion was called to order. The
committee on resolutions reported
a platform, part of which is as fol-
lows.

The democratic party of the
State of New York in convention as-
sembled renews its pledge of fidelity
to the democratic faith, and as
regards National issues reaffirms
the doctrine of the National plat-
forms of 1854 and 1858 endorsed
by the popular votes in those years
and so ever vehemently ratified by
the popular verdict in the congress-
ional election of 1890. We now,
as then steadfastly adhere to the
principles of the finances. We are
against the coinage of any dollar
which is not of the intrinsic value
of every other dollar of the United
States. We therefore denounce the
New Sherman silver law, under
which one-tenth of our gold stock
has been exported and all our sil-
ver output is damned up at home
as a false pretense, but artful hin-
drance of the return to a free bimetallic
coinage, and as tending only to
produce a change of one kind of
monometalism to another. We
therefore unite with the friends of
honest money everywhere in stig-
matizing the Sherman progressive
silver basis law as no solution of

THE GOLD AND SILVER QUESTION
and as a fit appendix to the sub-
sidy and bounty swindle, the McKinley
worse than the war tariff, the
Blaine reciprocity humbug, squandered
surplus, advancing deficit,
the defective census, the falsified
representation and revolutionary
procedure of the billion dollar con-
gress—all justly condemned by
the people at the great uprising
last November, a verdict which this
time next year will empower the
democratic statesmen to guide the
people's councils and to execute
the people's will.

We heartily endorse the able and
statesman-like administration of
David B. Hill during his seven
years as chief executive of the
State. He has resolutely main-
tained the principles of the demo-
cratic party, and has faithfully con-
tended for the interests of the peo-
ple. He has ably resisted the ag-
gression of successive republican
legislators, whose object has been
only partisan advantage, and he
has been a firm and unrelenting
foe to various corrupt legisla-

tion.

Upon motion of Mr. Griffin the
resolutions were adopted with
cheers.

THE COLORED BROTHER.
The following offered by Mr.
Canton of New York was also
passed:

Resolved, That this convention
views with gratification growing
friendly feeling towards the demo-
cratic party of our colored fellow
citizens in this State, and they are
welcomed to our ranks with assur-
ance that within our party discrimi-
nation on account of race or color
is discontinued.

THE NOMINATION.
Then Thomas F. Gilroy moved
to proceed with nominations and
Major Porter nominated K. P.
Flower for Governor. In the
course of his speech he said that
the democracy of the State at their
primaries and district gatherings,
with an unanimity rarely equalled
have pronounced their choice of
this person whom they desire to be
made their leader by the delegates
to this convention, and he closed
with a sketch of Flower's career.

Colonel John R. Fellows seconded
Flower's nomination for govern-
or in behalf of Tammany.

Thos. Dewitt of Kings, after Fel-
lows finished seconding the nomi-
nation of Flower, mounted the
platform and placed Alfred C.
Chapin in nomination for govern-
or. Mr. Dewitt, in placing Mr.
Chapin in nomination, said: "We
shall vote for him in the beginning
and we shall vote for him at the
last."

William F. Sheehan was nomi-
nated for lieutenant governor.

COTTON LOSSES.

SERIOUS CHANGES IN CONDI- TION IN THE MEMPHIS DISTRICT.

Rust and Worms Cut the Yield
Twenty Five Per Cent.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 10.—The
changes in the condition of the cot-
ton crop in this district since the
last report have all been for the
worse. Up to the 5th of this month
it was not believed that worms had
done any material damage. It is
now known that the loss from this
source in the rich river bottoms
will reach 10 per cent. If not more.
Rust and blight are reported from
almost every part of the district.
The bottom and table lands are
suffering the most hurt. The hills
of the Northern and Northwestern
Mississippi countries report the
crop in good average condition and
comparatively small loss as com-
pared with a week or ten days ago.

In fact, the crops in all that re-
gion are fair to good, but it repre-
sents only a small proportion of
the cotton that comes to Memphis.
It is the fertile low lands of East-
ern Arkansas, from the Louisiana
to the Missouri line, and North-
western Mississippi, from Vicks-
burg north, extending back 100
miles, that experience the hardest
luck. There the injury from worms,
rust and blight is supplemented by
the failure of the plant to fruit well
in the first place. The "weed" is
immense, but the bolls very few.
There is now on exhibition at the
Memphis Cotton Exchange a stalk
of cotton nine feet tall and in full
leaf, which has not a single boll or
form on it. It came from the plan-
tation of Mr. Pillow, near Helena.
He writes that there are plenty
more like it in his neighborhood.
Other stalks from rich plantations
on the Mississippi side show the
fearful ravages of worms, rust and
blight, and but few of them have
any fruit to speak of.

All the correspondents in the
bottoms write discouragingly, and
all ascribe the falling off in the
crop to practically the same causes.
In West Tennessee alone has the
crop held its own during the last
ten days, there the condition has
been lower from the first than in
any other part of the district.

Taking the district as a whole,
the loss in condition, since last re-
port will probably reach 25 per
cent.

The New York Democracy.

That was a very happy combina-
tion of candidates made yesterday
by the Democrats of New York—
Roswell P. Flower for Governor and
Wm. F. Sheehan for Lieutenant-
Governor. It is a winning ticket,
because it means that so far as the
election of next November is con-
cerned, the Democrats of the State
are entirely harmonious. Mr.
Flower lives in New York city, but
he is a member of neither Tam-
many Hall nor of any of the other
organizations. Mr. Sheehan is a
close friend of Gov. Hill. The
convention was orderly and quick
in action. The platform is a very
strong enunciation of Democratic
principles and an eloquent and
convincing statement of the Demo-
cratic case. It deals both with
State and national issues, and
comprehends them all. Nothing
is ignored. As to the courage
question the declaration is in favor
of bimetalism and the maintenance
of parity of value among all the
dollars, whether silver, gold or
paper, the Sherman silver act,
now in operation, is denounced as
having caused the exportation of
an enormous amount of gold and
the congestion of silver. One thing
that will strike the Democrats of
the country is that there is a great
deal of commendation of Gov. Hill
and not a word for Mr. Cleveland.
At least a sentence might have
been vouchsafed the Democrat who
gave the country an administration
so clean and so entirely in line
with the public welfare as to stand
in brilliant contrast to that of his
Republican successor. The omis-
sion of this acknowledgment will
cause some Democrats to think
that a breach still exists in New
York between the friends of Gov.
Hill and those of the ex-President.
On the other hand, Mr. Flower has
been known as a strong supporter
of Mr. Cleveland, and his nomina-

tion may, therefore, be taken, from its unanimity, as indicative of the strength of the Cleveland influence. Our own judgment, however, is that Gov. Hill's friends controlled the convention, and that they were mindful of the Governor's relation to the party at large as one of the presidential possibilities of 1892. Mr. Flower is a Democrat who has earned the respect of his party everywhere. He is a man of ability, unwavering in his devotion to the principles of his party, ready to do what service he could to ad- vance its interests, liberal with his purse, never sulking under disap- pointment, and always active when- ever there was important work to be done. He was the chief figure in the organization of the party last year, when the Democrats car- ried nearly every congressional district in the United States. His nomination is essentially a reward of merit, and it was not possible for any combination to defeat him. With Mr. Cleveland and Gov. Hill out of account, he is the foremost Democrat of the State in public life. There is no doubt that he will make a good Governor, as he also can make a good President. As he can secure the enthusiastic support of all Democrats in the State there can be no doubt of his election.—Appeal-Avalanche.

Too Hard on the Tyler Gang.

TYLER, Sept. 7.—I have been
an interested reader of our paper
for a long time, and upon the
whole I think it pretty level-headed;
but I think you are too hard
on the Tyler gang. Now, I have
lived continuously in Smith county,
Texas, for thirty-seven years,
and I ought to know the promi-
nent men of this county, and
while I do not approve Hogg's ad-
ministration and believe he has
gone squarely back on the issues
that put him in the gubernatorial
chair, yet I don't think the sins of
Jim Hogg should be visited on all
the Tyler gang, and especially do I
think that Horace Chilton should
not have any of Hogg's sins to
answer for. I know that Horace
Chilton has been opposed to the
ideas of the governor in many
things, and especially do I know
that he was opposed to the appoin-
tive feature of the railroad com-
mission. And furthermore, as to
that railroad loaning he was not
"in it" at all. He never owned a
single share in the Tyler and Alex-
andria railroad; and, further-
more, Horace Chilton has ever
been found battling for the rights
of the great masses of the people.
He never fails to give monopoly
trusts and combines unshrinking
thunder. He is a friend to the
people, and has ever been found in
the front rank battling for the
rights of his countrymen. Horace
Chilton is ever ready to battle for
the right that we Grangers have
been striving for for years, and I
hope the people of Texas will not
let down a pure and devoted friend
solely because that man happens
to be the friend of Governor Hogg.
Let every man stand on his own
merits. Further on I hope to give
more of the heroism of one of
the grandest, noblest and best men
in Texas, Hon. Horace Chilton.—
Jno. T. Dickson.

TEXAS FARMER KNOWS NOTHING

and cares nothing about Hon. Horace
Chilton, personally. As a public
man only this paper judges
him. Here is its verdict: He used
his personal friendship with a
judge to have a railroad thrown
into a receivership on insufficient
grounds, among them: that a debt
of Jay Gould was a fraud and fic-
tion. That he was one of a num-
ber who seemingly went into an
agreement to speculate upon said
receivership—accepting an attor-
neyship in said receivership at an
extravagant salary regardless of
the interests of the public or of
the owners of the road. That after
so accepting in a receivership estab-
lished to prevent Gould collecting
his debt, he continued in the same
to aid in collecting said debt.
Texas Farmer avers further: That
he accepted the United States sena-
torship with full knowledge that
his only claim was Governor
Hogg's close personal friendship
—thus acknowledging the right
of an official to use a public office
to reward a private friend. While
knowing nothing of Mr. Chilton's
wonderful private and neighbor-
hood virtues, Texas Farmer must
insist that this sort of public vir-
tue is an unsafe article for the
people to deal in.—Ed.—Texas
Farmer.

DROWNED LIKE RATS.

Harrowing Details of the Flood in Spain. Two Thousand Drowned.

MADRID, Sept. 15.—The floods
which have caused so much dam-
age, and which are already known
to have resulted in the loss of
thousands of lives, have been gen-
eral in the South of Spain. The
damage done is simply terrible in
its extent. Several trains have
been derailed and railroad tracks
and bridges everywhere are wash-
ed away. In the Province of To-
ledo the rush of water from the Con-
seguera River was so sudden and
unexpected that hundreds of people
were drowned in their beds. The
aspect of the town is positively
frightful. Four hundred bodies
have already been recovered, and
almost a hundred corpses can be
seen floating in the swollen rivers.
A national relief fund has been
started, and all the newspapers an-
nounce that they are ready to re-
ceive donations. The wine and grain
crops have been destroyed through-
out the flooded sections of the coun-
try.

The overflowing of the Conse-
guera threatens to cause further
damage. Two-thirds of the houses
practically destroyed are still
standing, but their foundations are
sapped and they threaten to fall
at any moment. The families
saved from drowning are camped
near the dwellings formerly occu-
pied by them and are in the great-
est distress from want of food. An
estimate classes as a moderate one,
and which is within rather than
over actual number, places the to-
tal of the death list at 2,000. Large
numbers of corpses still rest where
they were found. Unless they are
soon interred an epidemic of fever
is feared. The municipal and
Government authorities are exert-
ing themselves to the utmost in or-
der to relieve the extreme distress
existing.

The utmost praise is due to the troops, physicians and clergy and Sisters of Charity who in this em- ergency have shown themselves to be capable of almost superhuman exertions on behalf of the sufferers from this most disastrous flood.

All seen actuated by the desire to
do everything possible for both the
living and the dead. Unhappily,
the worst is not yet known, and
months of terrible privations and
extreme suffering are before the
utterly impoverished survivors. The
crops are gone, the cattle swept
away, houses and household furni-
ture ruined all that would enable
them to earn their bread has van-
ished beneath the torrents of water,
which have rolled over towns and
villages, fields and farms. The
troops have been instructed to take
the most severe measures to pro-
tect property from thieves. Two
thousand kilos of army bread have
already arrived in the flooded dis-
tricts and the commissariat crops
of all the military divisions are
working night and day to supply
provisions to the starving people.

HE WAS FROM TEXAS.

He walked with a slight limp,
his left eye was squinted and the
right side of his mouth was
drawn up as he stepped from the
Kansas City train in the Birming-
ham Union station last night.
He followed the crowd out
through the exit gate, and running
up against Officer Wright, he
stopped and made inquiries respect-
ing an outgoing train.

"I am from Texas," he observed
as he saw the far-way look on the
officer's face, and I want to go to
my old home in Talladega county,
I have been living in Texas thirty-
two years."

"Yes?"

"That's what. Went there before
the war, and I was a confederate
soldier."

"So?"

"That's what. And I can lick
any man of my weight and age in
the whole country."

"I don't doubt it," said the offi-
cer.

"That's what. Let me tell you,
old man, I was a confederate sol-
dier. I left my farm to fight, and
I fought, until it was all over. When
I went back home I found that the
yankees had burnt my houses, de-
stroyed everything I had, and
driven my wife and children from
home. I was mighty broke up,
but went to work, and for three or

four years I was a slave. But I managed to get my place once more in shape, and had a few hun- dred dollars ahead. I hadn't had any whisky in a long time, so I concluded to go to town and have a little spree. I am a darn fool, for every time I get a little fall I go bragging about what a devil of a good soldier I was and boasting that I can lick any man who wasn't a Confed. Well, on my little spree I talked that way, and a big man walked up and gave me one with a stick over the eye, where you see that scar, and then let into me with a long knife. I gave him the best I had, and next day they buried him." "No!" "That's what. I was laid up nine months, and spent all my money, and the old woman mort- gaged the farm, and we were in a bad fix. When I got well, though, I went at it harder than ever to make a living. I made three darn- ed good crops, paid off the mort- gage, and had some money left. Then I thought I would have an- other little spree. When I got tanked up I commenced that big talk about the soldier business, and another fellow jumped on me, knocked me down, and cut that big scar you see there on the side of my mouth. While he was stop- ping I stuck my knife just back of his left shoulder blade. They buried him two days later." "Never!" "That's what. They landed me home, and it was just four months and eight days before I could walk. By that time all my cash was gone and I had to make another mort- gage to pay the lawyers. But I went hard to work again and kept up my licks for a good, solid year, when I took sick and had to give in. I was sick thirteen months, and I had to pull hard. All my stuff wouldn't have paid my debts, and, stranger, it took me seven years to get even and have a hun- dred and two dollars to the good. Then I thought I'd have another spree. Well, it was same old thing —same war talk. A fellow with one eye and a red head jumped onto me with a billiard cue, and that's the reason I haven't got any front teeth now. We had it hot and heavy, on the table and under it, till I finally got from him and brought my gun to bear upon the villain. His funeral was preached at 5 o'clock next evening." "Surely not." "That's what. I didn't lay up but three weeks, but the dagdasted sheriff acted the fool; and the use of my mortgage was four hundred and eighty-two dollars. It took me two years to get even and get even and get sixty dollars ahead. Then I started out for some more fun, and I had it. The biggest, blackest white man you ever saw jumped me with a gun. Place your finger just here below my shoulder, and you will feel the hole made by his first bullet. We fired around at a lively rate, his fifth bullet taking off that left ear of mine. I think it was two days be- fore they buried him, and eight years before I got well and out of debt." "You don't say!" "That's what. Well, I had to have me another—" "Your train is leaving." "Goah! Well, there were six others. Good-bye!"—Birmingham Age-Herald. Mr. Editor:—Please allow me space in your valuable paper to say something about our associa- tion. The Bowen Baptist associa- tion met with Union Prairie Baptist Church near Porter Springs Sept. 24, 1891. We had a pleas- ant session, and may the Lord ever bless the friends and members of that church. Our next session will meet with New Hope Baptist Church, Coltharp, Tex. Houston Co. commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday before the first Lord's Day in Sept. 1892. Officers of the association are as follows: Rev. G. W. Coffey, Trinity, Tex. Moderator. Rev. A. Moore, Daly, Tex., Vice Moderator. D. McCul- lough, Crockett, Texas, Rec. Secre- tary. A. F. Meisel, Crockett, Texas, Cor. Secretary. D. King Crockett Texas, Treasurer. Respectfully D. McCullough Rao, Secretary of B. B. A.

MILLS OF TEXAS.

The People's Champion Filled to Campaign the Buckeye State

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Roger
Q. Mills will leave here tomorrow
for Detroit to escort his daughter,
who is going to make a visit to
some friends in that city. From
Detroit he will go to Ohio and be-
gin his fall's work in behalf of the
democratic party. He is scheduled
to speak at Mansfield, Ohio, on the
19th, Delaware on the 21st, Spring-
field on the 22d, Circleville on the
24th, Lancaster on the 25th, New-
ark on the 26th and Zanesville on
the 28th. He will probably make
from fifteen to twenty speeches all
together in Ohio, but the committee
has only six days so far ahead. It
is probable also that Mr. Mills will
make a few more speeches in Iowa,
as the State committee has brought
pressure to bear on him to help it
out at a few prominent points, in
the way of the reply to recent
speeches by McKinley. Mr. Mills
will also make a few speeches in
New York, Massachusetts and
Pennsylvania. He has given up
all his time from now until the
election to the State committees of
the States in which elections are to
be held, and it is safe to say that
his work will be productive of
democratic votes and democratic
victory.

The Harvest Moon.

The phenomenon commonly
known as the "harvest moon" will
be a prominent feature of Septem-
ber's celestial exhibition. At the
time of the full moon which occurs
nearest the autumnal equinox, the
moon is observed to rise but little
later each evening, so that the
number of consecutive moonlight
evenings is greater than at other
seasons of the year. The reason of
this is that when the moon is full
in the autumn, it is always moving
northward, and is in that part of
its orbit which inclines least to the
horizon, and when it is full in that
part of its orbit, it rises less than
half an hour later each evening,
whereas the average daily retarda-
tion is about fifty-two minutes. In
the spring, when the moon is
moving southward at its full phase,
and its orbit inclines most to the
horizon, it rises about an hour and
a quarter later each evening, and
the number of consecutive moon-
light evenings is less than the
average. It will be readily un-
derstood that the nearer the moon's
orbit is to being parallel to the
horizon, the less is its descent in
moving a given distance, and the
greater the interval between its risings
on successive days. So, conversely,
the nearer its orbit is to being
perpendicular to the horizon, the
greater is the descent in moving a
given distance, so that under such
circumstances the interval between
the successive risings of the moon
would be greater than usual.—
Pittsburg Dispatch.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

**President Polk of the National
Alliance Threatened with
a Coat.**

Wichita, Kans, Sept. 16.—All
arrangements were made here to-
day to tar and feather L. L. Polk,
national president of the Alliance,
but through the intervention of the
police the old soldiers who were in
the movement were frustrated. The
veterans here are bitter against
Polk for his treatment of Union
prisoners during the war, and many
of them left the Alliance camp
ground this morning, vowing ven-
geance. Among these was M. M.
McAllister of this county, who
heard Polk say in his speech that
he had never occupied any position
of command and had, consequently
never mistreated Union soldiers, as
reported. Calling some of his old
comrades together, McAllister pro-
duced a parole granted him when
at death's door in the prison at
Salisbury, N. C., signed by L. E.
Polk, Brigadier-General commanding
the post, and detailed to his
honors some of the horrors he and
his fellow prisoners had gone
through in the jail of which Polk
was governor. Then it was that
the plot on Polk's peace and com-
fort took form, and had the original
conspirators kept the matter to
themselves it would undoubtedly
have been carried out. The police,
however, got wind of the affair and
nipped it in the bud.

THE REV. G. H. THAYER

of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both my
self and wife owe our lives to Shil-
lh's Consumption Cure." For
sale at J. G. Haring.

